

## COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK CITY'S UNIVERSITY.

Hon. Seth Low's Belief in the Great Future of the Institution—What He Thinks About the Municipal Government Problem.

Since Mr. Seth Low became president of Columbia college he has devoted his time and energies to that institution exclusively. "I believe," he said the other day, "that the college has a great future before it. It will stand as long as the city of New York. Properly managed, it can be made to exert a powerful influence not only upon the city itself, but upon the country at large. My aim is to develop it into a university, as it now is, in fact, and to enlarge its scope to the greatest possible extent. It is to this work that I am giving all my thought and strength."

Indeed, there is not a busier man in New York. So occupied is he with his work that it is with the greatest difficulty that an audience can be secured. The only way to see him at any given time is to make an appointment. Although he has an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon during which he gives himself up to whoever comes, there are usually so many callers that the last in the line are doomed to disappointment. The other hours of the day he is compelled to set apart for his own work. "It is in no other way that he can accomplish anything," said his secretary, explaining this seclusion to an impatient and disappointed visitor who had called four times in vain to see the young president.



SETH LOW.

I say young, not only because Mr. Low is still in his forties, but because he looks as though he were only in his thirties. In a president of a great educational institution like Columbia one expects gray hair, a wrinkled face, spectacles eyes and a bowed form. But Mr. Low has yet to attain the characteristics that imagination usually associates with age and experience. His bushy hair, standing up from a finely molded brow, is black as jet. His eyes, likewise dark, though bright and penetrating, are tempered by kindness and gentleness. His face, smoothly shaven except a short, thick mustache, is incapable of a stern or surly expression. It is one of those rare faces that ever appear ready to break into a smile. He is somewhat stout, looking altogether like a shrewd, well fed, happy and prosperous business man, possibly like a small merchant or banker that has never permitted anything to disturb his comfort.

But were Mr. Low solicitous regarding his comfort he would never have become mayor of Brooklyn and demonstrated the vast possibilities of an honest and businesslike administration of municipal affairs. Nor would he have consented to burden himself with the difficult and complicated management of Columbia. He would have preferred a life that would have given him more time in the large and beautiful library in his mansion on the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Madison avenue. But being the man that he is, anxious to do his duty wherever he is placed, he leaves his house early in the morning, takes his place at his desk in one of Columbia's dingy buildings on East Forty-ninth street, near the New York Central railroad tracks, and there works until late in the afternoon.

"Do you ever deliver any lectures to the students?" I asked him.

"No," he replied, "my time is taken up entirely with matters pertaining to the management of the college."

"Have you lost your interest in the promotion of effective municipal government?"

"I hope not. Indeed I am still so much interested in the subject that I am now making a study of the government of the city of New York from 1850 down to the present time. I expect to embody the results of my investigation in a paper to be read before the New York Historical society."

"I see that the newspapers that spoke so highly of your work while mayor of Brooklyn think that it has not been continued there or taken up anywhere else. Do you entertain the dismal views that they do about the future of municipal governments?"

"I certainly do not. I think there is hope for a better administration of municipal affairs in every city in the country."

"Do you take any active part in politics now?"

"No. I have no time for that. While I take a deep interest in politics it is rather as an observer than as a participant."

Mr. Low, like most men of culture and refinement, speaks quietly and deliberately. His manners are quiet, and his power driven he may be by his work they give no hint of it.

FRANKLIN SMITH.

Chili is the woman's Utopia. It is the only country in the world in which women are possessed of full political rights. Every woman over twenty-one can vote on all questions.

## TWO REMARKABLE PREACHERS.

What One Thinks About the Bible—The Work of the Other in Cincinnati.

In this era of religious unrest it is but natural that many ministers should become curiously conspicuous. By the law of reaction, many who resist the tendency swing to the opposite extreme. Among these the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of Nineteenth Methodist church, Detroit, may be ranked.

He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1834, the son of a miner, taught school in Canada and Michigan, practiced law six years and then took a place in the regular Methodist ministry. His chief contention is that too much of the Bible has been "spiritualized away;" that Adam and Eve were really clothed in skins by the Almighty, and that not from modesty, but for protection against the cold. Before the fall, he thinks, the earth's axis stood perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, and consequently there was eternal spring in the north frigid zone. When the axis was inclined Adam and Eve were driven south, the wall of eternal ice shut them out of paradise, and the flaming sword is in his opinion old Hebrew for the aurora borealis.

Pursuing the subject further, he finds reason to believe that the earth is hollow and open at the poles; that sheol or hades is in the interior; that it is only an



MILLS.

EDWARDS.

intermediate state, and not a place of final torment, and that Jesus went there between his crucifixion and final ascension. Paradise still remains around the north pole, and the general judgment will be held in the interior of the earth. Many other startling expositions of Scripture does the Rev. Mr. Edwards offer, but these will do for specimens.

An evangelist of wonderful powers is Rev. B. Fay Mills, who has recently conducted a revival of extraordinary interest on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. On some days business was entirely suspended during service and the churches were filled to overflowing. All the ministers united in the movement, and the spiritual ferment was so great that even the reporters on the Cincinnati papers were affected by it.

Mr. Mills is a son of Rev. Thornton A. Mills, who was a preacher of considerable power, and his home is in New Hampshire, where he has a wife and five children. He has been an evangelist for several years, apparently growing in power constantly, and became quite noted by his great success in Chicago. He has also conducted revivals in England. Mr. Greenwood travels with him as singer.

The Oldest and Youngest Teachers. The honor of having the oldest and youngest school teachers in the United States belongs to Pennsylvania. The individual honor of being the oldest teacher belongs to Samuel Campbell, the principal of the public schools of Port Royal, Juniata county. The youngest teacher is Miss Clara N. Greenwald, of Berneville, Berks county.

This young lady is not yet sixteen years old. She was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, on the 24th of January, 1877. When she was six years old she became one of her father's pupils in the Penn primary school. Three years later she was promoted to the grammar department. She pursued her studies with great diligence and success. Two years ago next June she presented herself to the county superintendent for examination. She passed the ordeal and received a license to teach. The offer of a position in the Penn primary school was accepted. In spite of the opposition of people who thought her too young to teach she organized her classes successfully and soon had forty pupils under her direction. She taught them in a way that eventually silenced all criticism. At the close of her term she entered the Normal school at Kutztown. When she completes her studies she will resume her chosen profession.



MR. CAMPBELL.

MISS GREENWALD.

Mr. Campbell, who was born in Juniata, Pa., in September, 1817, began to teach when he was eighteen years old. Finding that he was inadequately prepared for his work he pursued a course of study in the academy at Academia. After an interval of teaching in country schools he became a student in the Millwood academy in Huntington county. Here he studied for six years, devoting much attention to Greek, Latin and the higher mathematics. Later he became principal of the public schools of Canonsburg, Washington county. At the expiration of five years he removed to Allegheny City, accepting the principalship of one of the public schools. After several years of work in this city he went to Port Royal. It is near this place that he is now teaching.

It is possible for a mineral to be worth more than its weight in gold. Prince Lucien Bonaparte bequeathed to the French nation his magnificent collection of chemicals. Among these are fine specimens of iridium and germanium, said to be worth fifty times as much as gold. Prince Lucien was well known in the United States as a philologist.

## OF AN IDEAL HOME.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE DAUGHTER OF HORACE GREELEY.

It is Filled with Rare Books, Good Pictures, Artistic Furniture and Relics of the Great First Editor of the New York Tribune.

[Special Correspondence.]

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Gabrielle Greeley, as all the world knows, was married to the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin last spring. After six weeks in Europe the newly wedded pair went to Westchester where Mr. Clendenin is rector of the old, historic St. Peter's church. The story was in the hands of reporters and decorators all summer. Within the past few weeks Mr. and Mrs. Clendenin have taken possession of their new home.

The "house of seven gables" it might be called. It is a large, rambling structure, with a broad veranda on one side and gothic porches here and there. It stands in a lot of eight or nine acres—glebe land or land belonging to the church—and is surrounded by shade trees.

You enter the house through a pretty gothic porch and find yourself in a hall which is delightfully manly in proportions—quite the ideal hall, with its open fireplace, rugs and carved furniture. A copy of Carlo Duce's "Angel of the Annunciation" hangs over the mantel. This picture Mr. Clendenin bought in Europe last summer. It is a particular favorite of Mrs. Clendenin's, as the face reminds her of her sister—Ida Greeley Smith. There are three handsome paintings in the hall. Two sides of this room are taken up with the books which formerly belonged to Horace Greeley, and which were saved at most by a miracle when the cottage at Chappaqua was destroyed by fire.

There are more than a thousand volumes of all sizes and in every variety of binding from cloth to calf. Mr. Greeley's fondness for his country home is manifested by thirty or more large volumes upon agriculture, and several others upon rural architecture, while his literary and aesthetic taste is displayed by a superb edition of Macaulay in eight octavo volumes, combining the whitest of paper and the largest and clearest type, with richest binding. Xenophon, Herodotus, Josephus and Caesar have a classic corner to themselves.

Mr. Greeley's strict temperance principles, which, by the way, his daughter has inherited, are illustrated by half a dozen volumes upon the "Effects of Alcohol" and "Scriptural Testimony Against Wine." Many beautifully bound volumes were presentation copies from their authors—among them a magnificent album of languages, beautifully illuminated and bound in scarlet morocco, containing the Lord's prayer in 100 different languages. This book sold for \$100 a copy.

Near the books which he loved so much is a bust of Mr. Greeley, made by Hart in 1846. It is considered the most perfect likeness of Mr. Greeley ever made. Hart was not content with a mere sitting now and then from Mr. Greeley; he visited him at the house, in his office, he watched his face in company and attended every occasion when he spoke in public, that he might model him in his best mood. Two plaster busts were struck off for the family and a few intimate friends, but as none of them was ever put into marble they have all been destroyed but this one.

The stairs are at the rear of the hall and covered with a soft crimson carpet. Over a landing at the head of the stairs is a window which lights up this part of the hall.

The two drawing rooms are at the right of the hall as you enter, and are furnished in dark blue velvet and gold. Besides the usual array of easy chairs, sofas and bric-a-brac found in the modern drawing room, there are some especially interesting articles, notably a small table made of marble—classic marble possibly, one might call it—from the ruins of Rome. An antique marble medallion of Juno, the haughty mother of the gods, was found by Mr. Greeley near Tarentum, where it was dug up many years ago, and is now one of the ornaments of Mrs. Clendenin's drawing room. It stands on a round table bought in Rome and made of variegated marble taken from the ruins of the palace of the Cæsars. The curtains in this room are of white muslin, with heavy overdraperies of dark blue damask.

The dining room is a stately place, with its heavy mahogany furniture. Perhaps there is not such another dining table in this country. It is of solid San Domingo mahogany, and when at its utmost length will seat forty people. Mr. Clendenin found the table some years ago at a country auction. It had been put away until needed for the new home. It has just been polished and put in order and altogether a superb piece of furniture. The sideboard and chairs are also of mahogany. The fireplace in this room is of delightfully proportioned—almost large enough to roast the traditional ox.

Over the sideboard hangs a copy of the celebrated pastel, "La Belle Chocolatiere," in the Dresden gallery. This picture Mr. Greeley bought in Dresden some years ago, and it is considered wonderfully fine. Very pretty and coquettish la belle chocolatiere looks in her picturesque Vienna dress, with the small neatly fitting cap, ample apron and tiny Louis Quinze shoes. In her case "my face is my fortune" was exemplified, and so pretty and modest is her demeanor that it is no wonder that Count Dietrichstein, a haughty nobleman though he was, married her.

Mrs. Clendenin says that this picture was used by her mother to teach herself and her sister the beauty of neatness in dress; that the picture was often placed on the floor for the purpose of allowing them the benefit of studying it.

Another interesting picture in the dining room is a painting of Mr. Clendenin's great St. Bernard dog. Thor by name. Mrs. Clendenin brought one of her dogs from her old Chappaqua home—a collie, but he and Thor could not agree to live in brotherly harmony, so the collie was given away.

In the bondir one sees many old bits of furniture from the old Chappaqua home. A portrait of Mrs. Greeley and pictures of other relatives are on the walls. There is a carved crucifix on the mantel with a few flowers before it. A prie dieu stands in one corner of the room. A pretty stand is laden with papers and magazines. Altogether there is an air of comfort and "homeliness," which perhaps the other rooms with all their elegance lack.

Does the reader care for a description of Mrs. Clendenin?

Fancy a woman of about thirty years of age, of medium height, dark brown hair and brown eyes. Her face is rounded, with soft pink and white skin, two rosy dimples, a perfect mouth, red lips and rows of perfect teeth, milky white. Fancy such a woman as that, with a low, musical voice and most gracious manners, and you will have a pretty fair idea of the late Horace Greeley's only surviving daughter, Gabrielle, now the wife of the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin.

M. G.

## A ONE STORY HOUSE.

It Has Five Rooms, Is Convenient and Costs from \$2,300 to \$2,500. [Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

The first steps from poverty into affluence are frequently accompanied by a great desire for display. This fact has had not a little to do with the character of the domestic architecture of America. Ours is a new country, and originally a country with very few people of wealth. The attention of all has been directed along the lines, first of making a living and after that to the more ambitious desire to secure a competency. Where this ambition has been attained, as it has been so generally, there comes with it a desire to display the changed condition. For the reason that the previous history and work of such an one has been along lines which did not lead to the higher considerations of mat-



ELEVATION.

ters of taste and high art, it is natural that these displays of wealth should be those of ignorance in the lines which they take.

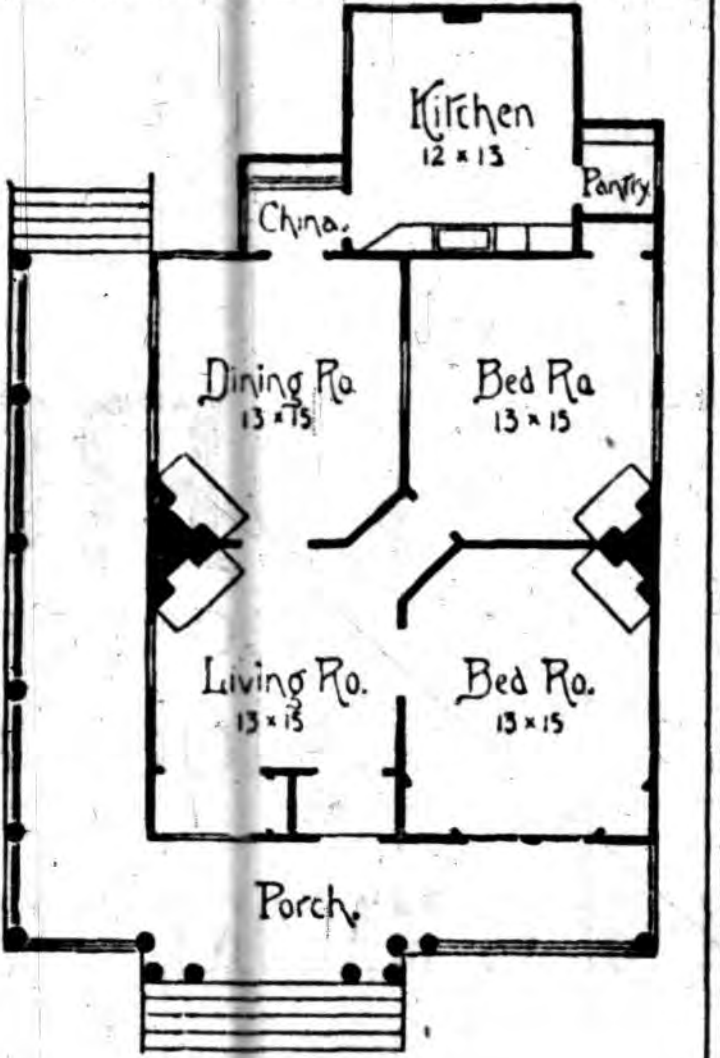
Thus it is that in so many of the houses which have been built we have vulgar displays in very bad architecture and because of the character of the people, who have a commercial rather than an artistic history, and because of the large number who year after year are taking the step from poverty to affluence we have the record of their displays to offset the efforts of the more serious minded people who have in view the elevation of the tastes of those who build.

It is a truism that any house may be beautiful or attractive without large expenditures of money, but there are those who regard beauty and large expenditures as inseparable.

Herewith is presented a plan of a one story house, suitable in its arrangement for either a northern or a southern climate. It has a porch around two sides, and with well built walls there is no reason why it should not be a warm house in winter and a cool one in summer. Extremes of heat and cold are to be met in most of the states. In Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin we have both extremely cold and extremely warm weather. It is the extremes that we must provide against. We have a temperature quite as high in summer in these sections as is to be met with, excepting in rare instances, in Alabama, Georgia or other southern states, and we have, as in the northern states, the continuously hot nights which are not usual in the south.

In the case of a frame house to suit either section the walls should be sheathed, heavily papered and then weatherboarded or shingled. A shingled wall is warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than weather boarding. The weather boarding has not more than an inch gap, while a 16-inch shingle is not usually left more than 5 or 5½ inches to the weather. Oftentimes in the north the sheathing is back plastered—that is, the outside work is attached to the studding is plastered. This makes a warmer house in winter and one cooler in summer than where the less satisfactory means of construction are employed. The back plastering is always in addition to the usual inside plastering.

This house has five rooms—a living room, two bedrooms, a dining room and kitchen. The kitchen and dining room are connected by a china pantry. This separates the kitchen sufficiently from the front part of the house. There is a pantry for kitchen use opposite the china pantry. In case the cellar is required the passage thereto could be built out in the rear of the angle formed by the pantry and kitchen walls. On the long wall next to the bedroom and dining room are arranged the tables and seats for kitchen use. Nothing more satisfactory for economizing labor in the household can be devised than this arrangement. There is the sink, with hot and cold water, with tables on each side of it. There is the drain connection of the vault



PLAN.

or sewer on the outside. In the rear end of the kitchen and convenient to this sink and table device is the range. Thus, with the pantry on one side and the china closet on the other, together with proper access to the dining room, the acme of convenience is reached.

The living room is connected with the three other rooms on this floor. Thus each of these are independent of the other. The vestibule should be arranged hooks for hats and coats, so that everything of this kind can be kept out of the living room. In the little alcove or window seat next to the vestibule is a closet. A closet which is independent of those used in the bedrooms is quite desirable in a house of this kind.

The exterior of this house is designed according to classic proportions and details. The porch is formed from the Tuscan order. The columns should be of wood and turned according to the details of that order. The arrangement of the pediment in the porch, which is left open, is such as to admit a large volume of light into the room, which is otherwise not well lighted.

The cost of this house would be from \$2,300 to \$2,500.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribers in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1891.

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